

PRAYERS

AND

CATECHISMS

SUITABLE TO THE

DIFFERENT AGES

OF

CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS,

AND OTHERS:

SELECTED FOR THE USE OF

A PRIVATE FAMILY.

1791.

3 51 25 10 10 10

0.75

3 51 10 0.75 10 10

3 51 10 0.75 10 10

3 51 10 0.75 10 10

3 51 10 0.75 10 10

3 51 10 0.75 10 10

3 51 10 0.75 10 10

3 51 10 0.75 10 10

P R A Y E R S

For Children, until they have
attained the Age of Eight,
or Ten.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

OUR Father, who art in Heaven,
hallowed be thy Name; thy King-
dom come; thy Will be done on Earth,
as it is in Heaven: Give us this Day
our Daily Bread; and forgive us our
Trespasses, as we forgive those who
trespass against us; and lead us not
into Temptation, but deliver us from

*Evil: for thine is the Kingdom, and
the Power, and the Glory, for ever
and ever. Amen.*

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, I thank thee for all thy Goodness to me, and thy daily Care over me, in preserving me from the many Dangers to which I am continually exposed. Forgive, I pray thee, whatever I have done that is displeasing to thee, and teach me to offend thee no more, but to love and obey thee better, as long as I live. Grant unto me, and to all my Relations and Friends, whatever thou seest to be good for us in this World, particularly to my Father, Mother, Brothers, and Sisters; and bring us all to Heaven and Happiness hereafter, together with all thy faithful Servants, according to thy gracious Promise by Jesus

FOR CHILDREN. 3

Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.
Amen.

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, God only wise,
Be honour and glory, through Jesus Christ, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

I Tim. i. 17. Rom. xvi. 27.

EVENING PRAYERS

For Children under Ten Years of Age.

THE LORD's PRAYER.

OUR Father who art in Heaven,
hallowed be thy Name; thy Kingdom come; thy Will be done on Earth,
as it is in Heaven: Give us this Day
our daily Bread. Forgive us our
Trespasses, as we forgive those who
trespass against us; and lead us not
into Temptation, but deliver us from

A 3

Evil:

Evil: for thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Almighty God, give thy Blessing, I beseech thee, to me, and to all this Family, that we may enjoy that Peace which the World cannot give, and that we may pass this Night in Rest and Quietness, through thine infinite Mercy and Goodness.

Now unto the King, immortal, invisible, God only wise,

Be honour and glory, through Jesus Christ, for ever and ever.
Amen.

QUESTIONS,

Q U E S T I O N S,
WITH THE
PROPER ANSWERS,
BY WAY OF
C A T E C H I S M, &c.

P A R T I.

For Children of Ten or Twelve Years of Age, and under.

1. Question. *CAN you tell me
C who made you?*

Answer. God made me, and all things.

2. Qu. *What did God make you
and all mankind for?*

An. He made us to be good, and happy.

3. Qu. *What is to be good?*

An.

A CATECHISM FOR

An. To be good, is to love and obey our parents, to speak the truth always, and to be just and kind to all persons.

4. Qu. *Can God know whether you be good or not?*

An. Yes; for though we cannot see God, he sees us wherever we are, by night as well as by day.

5. Qu. *What will God do for you, if you be good?*

An. If we be good, God will love us, and make us very happy.

6. Qu. *What can you do for God, who is so good to you?*

An. I can only love him, obey him, and be thankful to him. There is nothing that I can do for him.

7. Qu. *Can you speak to God?*

An. Yes. He has bid us pray to him for every thing that is fit for us to ask, and he is always ready to hear us.

8. Qu.

YOUNG PERSONS. 9

8. Qu. *What will God do, if you be not good?*

An. If we be not good, God will be much displeased with us, and punish us.

9. Qu. *Is God able to punish you, if you be not good?*

An. Yes. God, who made all things, is able to do all things. He can take away all our friends, and every thing that he has given us; and he can make us die whenever he pleases.

10. Qu. *When you die, shall you ever live again?*

An. Yes. God will some time raise us from the dead, and we shall die no more.

11. Q. *Where shall you live again, if you have been good?*

An. If I have been good, I shall go to heaven, and be very happy for ever.

12. Qu.

20 A CATECHISM FOR

12. Qu. *Where shall you live again, if you have been wicked?*

An. If I have been wicked, I shall go to hell, where I shall be very miserable.

13. Qu. *Have you always been very good?*

An. No. I have very often done wrong, and offended God.

14. Qu. *Are you not then afraid of God's displeasure?*

An. Yes; but he has promised to forgive us, if we be *truly* sorry for our sins, and endeavour to sin no more.

15. Qu. *Who hath told us that God will forgive us, if we repent of our sins, and endeavour to sin no more?*

An. Many persons by whom God spake; and particularly *Jesus Christ*.

16. Qu. *Who was Jesus Christ?*

An. *Jesus Christ* was a person whom God sent to teach men their duty,

YOUNG PERSONS. II.

duty, and to persuade and encourage them to practise it.

17. *Qu.* *What became of Jesus Christ?*

An. He was put to death by wicked men, who would not hearken to him.

18. *Qu.* *Is Christ dead now?*

An. No. God raised him from the dead, and took him up into heaven.

19. *Qu.* *Where do we learn what we know concerning Christ, and what he did, taught, and suffered for the good of men?*

An. In the Bible, which we must diligently read and study, for our improvement in knowledge and goodness, in order to fit us for heaven.

PART

PART II.

N.B. This Second Part of Questions and Answers, is designed for Children of Ten Years of Age, and young Persons more advanced: the whole of which may be read over with them frequently, to fix it on their minds, and may be learned by heart, in the whole, or in part, at the discretion of the Parent, or Teacher.

1. Question. *W H A T is the Bible?*

Answer. The Bible is a collection of books written by good men, containing an account of what God has done for mankind, what he requires of them, and what they have to expect from him. These books are also called the *Scriptures*.

2. Qu. *Have the Scriptures informed us what God himself is?*

An.

An. We learn in the Scriptures that God is a being who had no beginning, and will have no end. He is almighty, perfectly wise, and infinitely good. He is every where present, and never changes in his nature or disposition.

3. *Qu.* *In what manner has God made his great power known?*

An. God made this world, together with the sun, moon, and stars. He made all kinds of plants, and trees, to grow out of the earth. He made all kinds of animals to live upon it; and he made man, the chief and most excellent of them all.

4. *Qu.* *In what does it appear that God is perfectly wise?*

An. In bringing about all his designs in the best manner; in his knowing every thing, even the thoughts of our hearts; in foreseeing all that will ever come to pass,

B and

and thereby governing the world by his providence.

5. *Qu.* *What are the effects of the goodness of God?*

An. He has made all living creatures capable of being happy; having provided for the supply of all their wants, by furnishing them with proper materials for their food, raiment, and every thing they have occasion for; and by giving all of them as much strength and sagacity, as are necessary for their preservation and defence.

6. *Qu.* *In what respects has God been good to men in particular?*

An. Besides the provision he has made for feeding and clothing us, and giving us more understanding than brute creatures, he has sent good men from time to time, to teach us his will, and to persuade men to turn from vice and wickedness, and to

to live good lives ; in order to secure his favour, and obtain immortal happiness in the world to come.

7. Qu. *Give me a few instances of the divine wisdom and goodness in the world in general ?*

An. God has provided clouds to give rain, without which corn and plants could not grow : and the sun not only gives light, but also heat, to raise the water in vapour, which again forms clouds, and so produces a perpetual supply of rain. He has provided different kinds of food, suited to the natures of the different creatures he has made to live upon the earth ; and though other animals have not the reason of man, God has given them a principle which we call *instinct*, whereby birds can build their own nests, and all of them can provide for their subsistence, preservation, and defence, better than we could do for them.

B 2 8. Qu.

8. Qu. *How doth God govern the world by his providence?*

An. He suffers nothing to come to pass, but what tends to promote his design of making mankind virtuous and happy. His providence extends to the meanest creatures that he has made; and even a sparrow falls not to the ground without his will.

9. Qu. *If nothing come to pass without the will of God, why doth he suffer storms and tempests, pain and sickness, which occasion such distress and misery to his creatures?*

An. The evils and miseries of which we complain, are intended for our good, though we are not always sensible of it. They are the corrections of a wise and affectionate parent.

10. Qu. *What doth God require of us, in order to live and die in his favour?*

An.

An. All that God requires of us is comprehended in these two precepts, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself.

11. Qu. *In what manner must we express our love to God?*

An. By a grateful sense of his goodness to us, by a constant care to do his will, and by an entire and cheerful submission to all the dispensations of his providence.

12. Qu. *How must we express our love to our fellow-creatures?*

An. By doing to others as we should think it right for them to do to us, in the same circumstances.

13. Qu. *By what methods must we cherish our love to God, and increase our confidence in him?*

An. We must frequently consider the benefits he confers upon us. We must also address ourselves to

B 3 him

him in prayer; thanking him for the mercies he bestows upon us, confessing our sins before him, and asking of him whatever he knows to be needful and good for us.

14. *Qu.* *How shall we bring ourselves into the best disposition for performing our duty to God and man?*

An. By a proper government of our passions, according to the dictates of reason and conscience; by living in temperance and chastity, and never indulging a proud, malicious, or selfish temper, or thought.

15. *Qu.* *What must we do when persons affront and injure us?*

An. We must not return evil for evil; and if they repent, we must forgive them, as we hope that God will forgive us our offences against him.

16. *Qu.* *Hath the Divine Being anywhere delivered distinct directions concerning*

gerning the several branches of our duty to him and to our fellow-creatures?

An. Yes, in the ten commandments, which he delivered to the children of Israel from mount Sinai.

17. *Qu.* *What is the first of these commandments?*

An. Thou shalt worship no God but one.

18. *Qu.* *What is the second?*

An. Thou shalt not worship God by images, as if he had any particular form or shape.

19. *Qu.* *What is the third?*

An. Thou shalt not take the name of God in vain, by calling him to witness a falsehood, or by profane cursing and swearing.

20. *Qu.* *What is the fourth?*

An. Thou shalt rest one day in seven from all worldly business.

21. *Qu.* *What is the fifth?*

An.

An. Thou shalt honour and obey thy parents.

22. Qu. *What is the sixth?*

An. Thou shalt not commit murder.

23. Qu. *What is the seventh?*

An. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

24. Qu. *What is the eighth?*

An. Thou shalt not steal.

25. Qu. *What is the ninth?*

An. Thou shalt not bear false witness.

26. Qu. *What is the tenth?*

An. Thou shalt not covet any thing that belongs to another person.

27. Qu. *What are those principles which will most effectually lead to the observance of these, and all other of God's commandments?*

An. A high reverence for God, and a sincere good-will towards our fellow-

fellow-creatures, joined with a just regard to our own real interest.

28. *Qu. What is the best method we can take, to guard ourselves from all vice and wickedness?*

An. By being careful not to indulge sinful thoughts, and by correcting every thing that is amiss, in the beginning, before we have become accustomed to it, and have gotten a habit which cannot easily be broken; particularly, by avoiding the company of wicked persons, who would soon make us like themselves; and by being, in a more especial manner, upon our guard against those vices to which our situation and circumstances make us peculiarly prone.

29. *Qu. What is the best method to guard ourselves against being seduced by wicked company?*

An. To choose virtuous and good persons for our favourite companions;

mions; and to propose to ourselves the imitation of good men whom we read of in the Scriptures; especially the imitation of Christ, who was a perfect pattern of all the most excellent Christian virtues.

30. *Qu. What are the vices and follies to which young persons are most exposed?*

An. Young persons are most in danger of vanity, peevishness, disobedience to parents, an excessive love of pleasure and extravagance; all arising from strong and ungoverned passions.

31. *Qu. What are the vices that poor people are liable to?*

An. The poor are most in danger of being induced to steal, and of envying and undermining their superiors.

32. *Qu. What vices are the rich most in danger of?*

An.

An. The rich are most in danger of being proud, of living in idleness and luxury, of despising or oppressing the poor, and of forgetting God.

33. Qu. *In what virtues, then, must the poor and the rich endeavour to excel?*

An. The poor should be content with their low situation in life, and by frugality and industry endeavour to make their circumstances as easy as they can; and the rich should be humble, and thankful to God for all they enjoy, and endeavour to do as much good to others as possible, and to relieve the wants and distresses of their fellow-creatures, by every means in their power.

34. Qu. *Is any man able to fulfil all the commands of God, so as to live entirely without sin?*

An.

An. No. Our merciful God and Father knows that we are not able to do this, and therefore does not expect it of us: he only requires that we repent of the sins we commit, and endeavour to live better lives for the future.

35. *Qu.* *What should a sense of our frailty and proneness to sin teach us?*

An. It should teach us humility and watchfulness, make us earnest in our prayers to God, to enable us to resist temptation, and to strengthen and confirm in us every good disposition.

36. *Qu.* *In what manner will God reward our faithful, though imperfect obedience to his will?*

An. He will so order all the events of this life, prosperous and adverse, as that they shall be the best for us (whether we can see them to be so

or

or not) by making us completely happy in another and a better world.

37. *Qu.* *In what manner should all men spend the greatest part of their time in this world?*

An. In a diligent application to that kind of honest labour or employment, which is necessary for procuring suitable supplies of the good things of this life for ourselves, and those who immediately depend upon us, and by which we can, at the same time, be of the most use to our fellow-creatures in general.

38. *Qu.* *Will not an application to worldly business interfere with the duties of religion?*

An. No, provided it be not immoderate. On the contrary, idleness is the greatest inlet to vice and wickedness of all kinds. Besides, we please God the most, by doing that

C which

which makes ourselves and others
the most happy.

39. *Qu.* *Whom do the Scriptures inform us that God sent into the world, in order to reclaim men from wickedness, and to persuade and encourage them to return to virtue and goodness?*

An. Besides the notices which mankind in general had of his will, God was pleased to favour the Jews with a particular revelation. To them he sent Moses, who gave them laws, assured them of the favour of God, in case of obedience; and threatened them with his displeasure, in case of disobedience.

40. *Qu.* *In what character did the Divine being represent himself to the Israelites by Moses?*

An. Speaking to Moses from Mount Sinai, he proclaimed himself, The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering,

ing, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin. *Ex. xxxiv. 6.*

41. *Qu. Who succeeded Moses as Messengers from God to the people of Israel?*

An. Samuel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and many others, who are called prophets; and who succeeded one another, almost without intermission, for the space of several hundred years.

42. *Qu. What was the general strain of their preaching and exhortation?*

An. Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; why will ye die, O House of Israel? As I live, says God, I will not the death of a sinner, but had rather that he would return and live.

43 *Qu. Did the Divine Being en-*

C 2 join

join the people of Israel nothing besides the practice of moral virtue?

An. He enjoined them various religious ceremonies, to keep up the remembrance of certain remarkable events, and of his goodness to them therein, and to prevent them from mixing with idolatrous nations, and learning their wicked ways.

44. Qu. *What proof did Moses and the Prophets give, that they were sent of God?*

An. They performed many miracles, which could not have been done without the power of God being with them. Under Moses, the people of Israel walked on dry land through the Red Sea, and were fed with manna from heaven forty years. The strong walls of Jericho fell down before them; the nation was often delivered from their enemies

mies by the immediate hand of God; and most of the prophets foretold some great event which came to pass in their own time.

45 Qu. *By whom did God speak, not only to the Jews, but to the whole world of mankind?*

An. By Jesus Christ, who brought the most complete and extensive revelation of the will of God to man.

46. Qu. *What was the proper design and end of Christ's coming into the world?*

An. He came to make men happy, in turning them from their iniquities; and to purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

47. Qu. *In what respects was Christ superior to the prophets who went before him?*

An. In the perfection of his example, the purity of his precepts, and the importance of the motives

by which he enforced them; more especially, as he gave us more distinct information concerning a future state of rewards and punishments. He also, to whom God gave not the Holy Spirit by measure, sent his disciples to teach all nations the knowledge of God.

48. *Qu. Who put Christ to death, and by what death did he die?*

An. At the instigation of the Jews, the Romans (under whose dominion they then were) caused him to be put to death by crucifixion; which is a very painful and lingering death, and that to which only slaves and the vilest malefactors were exposed.

49 *Qu. What was the chief strain of Christ's preaching?*

An. He reformed many abuses, by which the Jewish teachers had corrupted the law of God. He taught men to worship God, not so much

much by external services, as in spirit and in truth. He frequently inculcated the duties of loving one another, of forgiving our enemies, and of doing to others as we would that they should do to us. And he enforced a regard to these virtues by the doctrines of a resurrection, and of a judgment to come.

50. Qu. *What proof did Christ give of his divine mission?*

An. He healed multitudes of sick persons by a word speaking. He gave sight to the blind, raised persons from the dead, and was raised himself from the grave after he had been dead three days, as he had foretold.

51. Qu. *Did Christ appoint no outward ordinances, as a means of promoting his religion?*

An. He commanded his disciples to go and baptize all nations, upon their

their conversion to Christianity: and he also appointed them to eat bread and drink wine, in remembrance of him. This rite is called the *Lord's Supper*.

52. Qu. *What is the meaning of Baptism?*

An. The washing with water in baptism, probably represents the purity of heart and life required of all who become the disciples of Christ.

53. Qu. *What is the nature and use of the Lord's Supper?*

An. By eating bread and drinking wine in remembrance of Christ, we keep alive the memory of his death and resurrection; we acknowledge ourselves to be Christians; we cherish a grateful sense of the blessings of the gospel of Christ, and strengthen our resolution to live as becomes his disciples.

54. Qu.

54. *Qu.* *What provision did Christ make for propagating his religion after his death?*

An. He appointed twelve persons, called Apostles, to be witnesses of his life and doctrine. These he sent into all the nations of the world, giving them the power of working miracles in his name. From this time the knowledge of Christianity was spread over a great part of the world; and in all Christian countries there are ministers of the gospel, whose office is to instruct men in it, and to persuade and encourage them to practise the duties of it.

55. *Qu.* *Had Christ no particular reward for what he did and suffered on the behalf of men?*

An. Because he humbled himself unto death, God has highly exalted him, and made him head over all things to his church; and at the end

end of the world he will come to judge the living and the dead. For this, that he might be the means of making men virtuous, and happy by the Gospel, he endured the cross, and despised the shame of that ignominious death.

56. *Qu. What do the Scriptures say concerning the day of judgment?*

An. That Christ will come in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory, when every eye shall see him; and that he will separate the wicked from the good; that he will send the wicked into a place of punishment, and take the righteous to a place of happiness, where they shall live for ever with himself.

57. *Qu. Do the Scriptures inform us of any other intelligent beings besides men?*

An. We read of angels, who have sometimes made their appearance in

in human forms, and who have been sent by God upon messages of importance to men.

58. *Qu. What was the state of the world before revelation?*

An. The greatest part of mankind, when they were without a revelation, worshipped a great number of false and imaginary gods, bowing down to images of wood and stone, the work of their own hands. They were abandoned to wickedness, and even practised very abominable customs, as methods of serving and pleasing their gods; and they had no clear notion of a future state, for the reward of virtue and the punishment of vice.

59. *Has the religion of Christ always remained pure, as it came from the hands of its author?*

An. No. It soon began to be corrupted; and, about the end of a thousand

a thousand and five hundred years, it was such, as almost entirely defeated the original design of it, which was, to promote virtue and piety in the world. In many cases it was made to serve as a cover for vice and wickedness. But at length it pleased God to bring about a reformation, which is going on, and, we hope, will go on, till our religion be, in all respects, as pure, and as efficacious to promote real goodness of heart and life, as it was at the first.

60. *Qu.* *In what words do you express your belief, as a disciple of Jesus Christ?*

An. In the following. I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth; and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost; born of the Virgin Mary; suffered

suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried: the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick, and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the dead; and the life everlasting. *Amen.*

61. Qu. *Do you know that you have left out some words, that are contained in the Apostle's Creed, as it is now generally used?*

An. I do. But my father wished not to teach me to declare in a solemn manner, before Almighty God, more than he conceived to be clearly stated in the Scriptures.

MORNING PRAYERS

For Young Persons and Others.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought this family and myself to the beginning of this day; defend us in the same by thy mighty power; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our actions being ordered by thy governance, we may do what is righteous in thy sight, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, *Amen.*

ALMIGHTY God and most merciful Father! I adore thee as my Maker and Preserver, and the Giver of every good thing that I enjoy.

joy. I thank thee for all thy blessings, but more especially for thy promise of the forgiveness of sins, and of eternal Life, to all who sincerely repent, and who carefully obey thy holy Gospel. Do thou, out of thy abundant goodness and mercy, forgive all my sins, and strengthen my resolution to keep thy holy Commandments for the time to come. Enable me to be, more than I have been, upon my guard against those vices and follies, to which my youth is peculiarly prone. Teach me to avoid the snares of bad company, and to continue in the practice of my duty, notwithstanding all the temptations to which I am, and may be, exposed. Make me resigned to thy will in all the events of my life, and to grow wiser and better, by all the dispensations of thy providence. May I love all

mankind as my brethren, and always forgive those that have offended me, as I myself hope to be forgiven. And after a faithful and cheerful discharge of my duty on earth, may I be received into thy kingdom of glory, and into the company of all good men, and of Jesus Christ our Lord, for ever.

Amen.

OUR Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven: Give us this day our daily bread; forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

A General

A General Thanksgiving.

ALMIGHTY God, Father of all mercies, we thine unworthy servants do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness, and loving kindness to us, and to all mankind. We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life; but, above all, for thine inestimable love, in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. And, we beseech thee, give us that due sense of all thy mercies, that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful; and that we may shew forth thy praise, not only with our lips, but by our lives; by giving up ourselves to thy service, and by walking before thee in holiness and righteousness all our days, according to the

Gospel of thy Son Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour. *Amen.*

2 Thess. iii. 18. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

EVENING PRAYERS

For the Same.

ALMIGHTY God, unto whom all hearts be open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid; cleanse the thoughts of my heart, by the inspiration of thy Holy Spirit, that I may perfectly love thee, and worthily magnify thy holy name, through Christ our Lord.

Amen.

OGOD, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed; give unto thy

thy servants that peace which the world cannot give; that both our hearts may be set to obey thy commandments, and also that by thee, we, being defended from the fear of our enemies, may pass our time in rest and quietness, through thy mercies to us, in Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. *Amen.*

LIGHTEN our darkness, I beseech thee, O Lord! and by thy great mercy, defend this family from all perils and dangers, during this night. Grant unto us that we may awake in the morning, rejoicing in thy goodness, refreshed and prepared for the discharge of our several duties: and also, O heavenly Father! that I may incline my heart ever to honour and obey my parents, and that I may become the comfort and support of their age. All these blessings,

blessings, I ask of thee, Almighty God, in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord and Master.

The Lord's Prayer.

OUR Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven: Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those, who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The

The Creed (as it stands in the Liturgy).

I Believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth; and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified, dead, and buried; *he descended into Hell:* the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; *the holy Catholic Church;* *the communion of Saints;* the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. *Amen.*

N. B.

46 EVENING PRAYERS, &c.

N. B. The words in *Italics* are omitted in the preceding one, and the word *dead* placed, instead of *body*, near the conclusion.

THE END.



